THE DOUGLAS BARBECUE.

THE KENTUCKY OX DEVOURED.

DISGUSTING DETAILS.

Bouglas Pronounces Against Fusion

SPEECHES

By August Felmont, Herschel V. Johnson, Stephen A. Denglas, Ex-Gev. Morehead, and Others.

That persistent filial affection, which has nobly charpeterized all his lecomotive efforts for the past few to Jones's Woods in pursuit of his long-lost and remeted mether. That estimable lady not being visible h the sylvan seclusion of Jones aforesaid, Mr. Douglas be soled his aching heart, after the manner of his usual making a political speech to the crowd which the adpartised advent of the renowned Stephen had caused to memble and meet together. His exact words, are they not reported in the sequel? A patient perusal connet fail to dictate the answer yea!

Candy were the colors of the printer's ink which set both, in red and blue, to the hungry public the promise of good things with which they should prepare to fill their bellies, physical and mental, in the words and manner following:

MONSTER DEMOCRATIC RALLY.
GRAND POLITICAL
CARNIVAL AND OX-ROAST.
[Eagle, and the following inscription:]
Pepalar Severeignty of the People, at Jones's Wood.

Then followed the usual promises of "eminent speakers" who had been invited, and were expected to

But the feast of flesh was the attraction which drew the multitude. The exciting spectacle of an ox roastin whele, and of feasting in advance their eyes on the accomplish savory revolutions before a huge fire, was not a thing the Democratic multitude could afford t mine especially as no money-takers were stationed by Jenes at the various gateways of his Wood. Nor was mex the sole fleshy hope of the mob, for it bad been amheatically whispered that the hearts of the Douglas dealers of Centre Market had been opened, and that contributions for the carniverous had been showered men the Committee to the following extent:

Brian Lawrence of Centre Market had presented Se ex. The Common Council were represented by AM. Cornell, who had given a calf, and Councilman Rellwagan who had contributed a hog; beside which Jeude Brothers of Centrze markat had sent in a sheep. All to be superintended at the ordeal of fire by High Priest Palmo, the chief of soels and music, and all to be devoured at their elegant leisure by the assembled mulhade. At an early hour the crowd began to come in, empty and expectant. The Committee who had in hand the unimportant details of the affair, the speaking, the resolutions, the decorations, the banners, the music, the cheers, and the political part of the show as opposed to the gastronomic, had not neglected their dusies. Near the entrance to the grounds a canvass benner, small but effective, bore the names of Douglas and Johnson. Similar banners were suspended from trees in various directions; a main stand had been erected near the spot where late the valiant Meenan, in mimic battle, thrashed the ponderous Ottignen, and the lively Price gave the Jones, known as Aaron, particular pepper; in fine, on the ground of the he prgilistic Heenan festival. The stage was decorated with flags of various dimensions, and with the banners of the different Donglas Associations, among which there of the Thirteenth, Fourteeth, and Sixteenth Wards were conspicuous. Three smaller stands were she erected whence speakers of lesser note were m hold forth in case the exigencies of the mass of people required more political food than could be dispensed by the lips of giant Douglas. High overhead owang the rope of Blondin, elevated 200 feet above the heads of the spectators, and to the rope sastained by a slight platform clung at this giddy hight, Blond's bimself, who was engaged in arranging his paratus ready for his coming exhibitions. About the cands were observed the petty gamblers, the men with the blowing machines, the striking machines, the Thing machines, the electrical machines, and the varione other contrivances for seducing pennies from the thete of the unwary, while bars and beer shops flourshed on every side. Brass bat ds were early on the ground and blew manfully for Douglas and John-et

THE EATERS AND THE EATING.

But the early crowd came to see, not Douglas, but Finner, and they expected to see that dinner cooked then and there. They hoped to be delectated with the sight of a large ox cooked whole in their august presand served out for their watering mouths in hot and juicy slices-also the calf-also the hog-also the sheep. Alas! for human hopes; the human carnivara were disappointed all. Not only was the ox not cooled in their presence, but there was no fire on the premises. No, not enough to light half an ounce of blasting powder. The ox had apparently been cooked for uncounted days-also the calf-also the hog-also the sheep. But even the cold cooked corpus of the elasghtered ruminant was not observable—the ox, in addition to being already cold and cooked, was cut up -also the hog-also the sheep. The calf was, as vet, intact, kaving been, indeed, roasted whole, and was now calmly reposing in dignified integrity, on an ashen mil which impaled him lengthways.

Significant spectacle! A Democratic calf split by a Republican rail.

When Councilman Campbell, who had charge of the Commissary department, was indignantly called upon to explain, he said that the ox had indeed been rossted whole, and that the calefaction began at six of the slock on Monday night, and was not concluded till Tuesday morning. In proof, whereof, he showed a pit 16 by 8 feet, long and broad, and 5 feet deep, covered at the bettem with dead coals, wherein and whereon he averred the ox had been cooked. Also a spit 48 feet long, being a hickory log, and divers pitchforks and heles were exhibited, wherewith it was asserted the venerable Palmo had turned and basted the broiling

The public couldn't see it, and as they came to see it and didn't see it, they were incensed-to wrath-to rage to fury. They asserted that the whole story of the barbecue was a hoax, a humbug, a deception, a fraud, a delusion, and a snare-that the ox had been cooked in ordinary sized pieces, also the hog, also the sheep, and was now to be imposed on them as a genuine barbeone. They asserted that the pit was a swindle; the apit, a deceit; the pitchforks, an artifice; the coals, a wile; the ladles, a cheat; and the whole affair, a

All of which we steadfastly believe. But there was no doubt the meat was there, and there had been provided also eleven barrels of biscuit, and 2,000 loaves of bread, to say little of sundry bags of salt and pepper. A space of about an acre of ground had been temporarily fenced in, and a rude table constructed around on three sides of this space, the fourth side of the square being formed by the high fence which incloses the ground. Within the space the meats were laid out on small tables, and on others were beaped up quantities of bread and see-biscuit. Huge ewing knives and forks were laid ready for action. No knives, or forks, or plates, were provided for the malitude, it being expected that Nature's gifts of teeth and fingers, exed out by the artificial anar table substitute for these luxuries. Long before the 'ime of feeding, the low fence was surround ed by a bu ery crowd, who stood half-a-dozen deep,

and eagerly looked at the delicacies in store. 'A half cozen or policemen, Prof. Pulmo, and two assistants, and a score er so of privileged political persons, were the only ones allowed within the magic circle. Early in the day there had been a rumor of unlimited lager, to flow gratis; but this bibulous hope soon died out. Loger there was in plenty, but the proprietors thereof did not donate the said, but unflinchingly observed the motte, " Cash must be had."

And the multitude thirsted. But at 12 m. the carving began, and the eyes of the muhitude glistened. For more than an hour the knives were basy slashing up the meat and bread into mansgeable morrels, but before the work was half done the distribution began. At 11 the first slices of bread and beef were handed out, and every fragment was matched at by a hundred eager hands. Half a dozen small boys were pressed into the service and employed to act as waiters, and they doled out the feast as fast as possible.

The ferocity with with which the mob snatched the viands would have been mournful had it not been so ludicrous. The crowd had been on the ground for many hours, and it was apparent that their eagerness was begotten of a temporary spasm of sharpened sppetite rather than of long continued want and hunger. They cheered, they swore, they screamed, they begged, they howled, they entreated the small waiter boys in coaxing accents thus, "Jimmy, my boy, remember me;" "Billy, ye know I was always yer friend; Tom, ye divil, gi' me some of that."

It was seen found that the carving knives were too slow, and a couple of obliging policemen came to the rescue with a cleaver and an ax, and merrily the work went on. Not always was he to whom much was given the one who devoured much-his dole of beef and bread was snatched from his grasp, and instantaneously torn into as many fragments as there were clutching hands within reach. The attendants were knocked over in the flerce fray, and were soon forced to abandon the attempt to administer matters in ar orderly manner.

Then it becomes evident that the small force licemen, about half a dozen, were insufficient to keep order. In five minutes from the time the first slice was given out, the mob became uncontrollable; they broke down the fence, and, jumping tumultuously into the incleanre, with a unanimous howl attacked the tables. The policemen were utterly powerless-the attendants were instantly driven away, and the frantic mob grabbed the food. They grabbed the ox-also the calf -also the hog-also the sheep-also the bread and biscuits-also each other. Of those first at the tables each seized one half a dozen loaves of bread, or a hage piece of meat, and tried to make off, but was instantly seized and overpowered, and forced to divide or give up his treasure. It was a scene of unconceivable up rear and row.

The calf, which had not yet been carved, was now quickly cut open, and then the cause of the singular lelicacy that had been manifested by the carvers was made manifest. Like the rank offense of Hamlet's Uncle, it " smelt to heaven." It was not corruption, only incipient decomposition; it was not spoiled, only gamy." And the great unwashed liked the gamy smell, and only struggled harder. In two minutes the tables were cleared, the barrels were empty, and every man in the crowd either had food in his hand or was striving with his neighbor for it. All mouths were full. Men were cramming huge pieces of bread into their jaws, or ravenously gnawing bloody bones and reeking strips of flesh. And now some thoughtful Christian called out, "Before you eat, say grace; three cheers for Douglas." The response to the call for cheers was very faint, owing, perhaps, to the fact that the mouths were otherwise occupied.

When the mob had a little satisfied their hunger they commenced their usual sportive games. They pelted each other with loaves of bread and lumps of meat, and with biscuit. Bags of salt were flung into the air to come down in a crystal shower on the heads of the mass. The gory skeletons of the carcasses man divided with the cleaver, the accessible flesh gnawed away and the bones converted into Barrels of bread and biscuit were trampel mud, and when no other projectiles could the gleesome crowd amused themselves by the bowels at each other. The crowd soon separated for other congenial sports, and the last scene of the great Democratic Barbecue was half a dozen wretched beggars collecting from the trampled mud the bits of broken bread and carrying off the bones, dirty, but still covered with flesh.

sands, and all was ready for the oratorical feast and feature of the day.

The meeting was called to order by Supervisor John

Mr. BELMONT said:

esolutions, which were adopted.

rahed, while a few cried for "Douglas." erument since 1820, has proved a failure. ["It is a Ue; no such thing."] Cast your minds back and decide this question yourselves. So far from our Government

step something has been achieved in favor of human inberty and human happiness and human civilization. What were we when our national career began! We were but thirteen States, sparsely populated, scattered along the Atlantic coest, impoverished by the seven years war of the Revolution. Now we number thirty-three States, covering all the territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the frozen regions of the North to the perpetually flowering banks of the Gulf of Mexico, and through this territory are sentered 30,000,000 of froemen, in the evjoyment of thrift and prosperity, our territory dotted all over with the evidences of a high and rapidly advancing civilization, education, religion, industry, enterprise—everything that contributes to human elevation and happiness, and presenting to the eye from every hill-top, and every vailley, at devery smiling plain, evidences of prosperity, [Applause.] Our Government has been no failure, and to the extent that there has been any obstacle to our onward march, it has been occasioned by partial departures from the provisions of the Constitution under which we live. Wherever the principles and the spirit of the Constitution have been violated, there have been dark spots upon our history. That Constitution is the very best device which hu uan ingennity can conceive for the purpose of protecting freemen in the enjoyment of their rights, and of binding freemen in the enjoyment of their rights, and of binding ingenuity can conceive for the purpose of protecting freemen in the enjoyment of their rights, and of binding together confederated States, so that each State me freemen in the enjoyment of the second of the each State may together confederated States, so that each State may move on in its own sphere of right and duty, and that the move on in its own sphere of right and duty, and that the Federal Government may, in its own appropriate sphere, conduct the external affairs of the country, and, so far as the power is intrusted to it, may manage those things which pertain to our internal prosperity. It is a glorious consideration to glance down the vieta of future years, when all our territory shall be carved up into States covered over by free and industrious people, when our population, instead of being 30,000,000, shall be 300,000,000. Who can contemplate our future career, and tolerate any policy, or any faction, or any party that may result in the severance of this great sisterhood of States, and the extinguishment of that bright efar of hope which encourages and animates us, bright star of hope which encourages and animates us, and which bids the down-trodden of all nations of the earth look forward and up to the time when they may earth look forward and up to the time when they may enjoy the blessings of liberty which are bequea hed to us? [Applause.] Why should we be dissatisfied with our country as it is? and above all, why should Democrate be dissatisfied? It is a historical fact that our Government has mainly been under the guidance and direction of Democratic policy; and whatever of greatness or clover we have achieved for the pation is due to ness or glory we have achieved for the nation is due to the Democratic policy and the administration of Demo-cratic leaders. It ought to be a source of congratulacratic leaders. It ought to be a source of congratuation to every Democrat in every section of the country that he belongs to that great political organization through whose instrumentality that Government has grown from the weakness of intency to the strength of the great giant of the West. Whence come these divisions? Why is it that here in New-York, in all the North, and in all the South, you find one portion of the Democratic party at war with New-York, in all the North, and in all the South, you find one portion of the Democratic party at war with another portion? You are told that it is necessary that Slavery shall receive at the hands of Congress legislative protection in the Territories of the United States; in other words, that the Government of the United States shall depart from the great principle of non-intervention which has been established as the condition of the conditio permanent and fixed basis of settlement between the North and South. Let me inquire whether this day North and South. Let me inquire whether this depar-ture from the principle of non-intervention is likely to result in good to either section of the Union, or, on the contrary, whether the persistence in the demand for Congressional protection will not inevitably lead to the dismemberment of the Union without bringing any tion, if he had been nominated by the harmonious ac-tion of the delegates of all the States, the issue would have been a triumph more glorious than any of the achievements of the past. [Mr. J. proceeded to state the history of the different Democratic Conventions.] When Alabama sent her delegates to the Convention at Cincinnati in 1856, she instructed them to demand the affirmance by that Convention of the principles of Non intervention, and in the event of failure to with-draw from the Convention. Just four years afterward Alabama, under the promittings of the same leadership.

corresponding benefit to any party or any section of our country. You remember the occurrence that trans-pired at Charleston during the country. You remember the occurrence that crass-pired at Charleston during the assemblage of the National Democratic Convention. Up to that time did you ever hear a syllable of com-plaint from any quarter of the Union in reference to the question of protection in the Territories? Was there any State of the Union, except the State of Ala-bens the interest a word of complaint or a syllable bama, that uttered a word of complaint, or a syllable of demand for the inauguration of such a policy? Up to that hour the great National Democratis party was nnit: and do you not believe that if no schism had been introduced at Charleston, if no such demand had been made upon the party, we should have remained a unit, and marched on to victory in this, as we have in former contests? Is it not almost certain that, no matter who might have been nominated by the Charleston Convenhe had been nominated by the harmonious ac

draw from the Convention. Just four years after war Alabama, under the promptings of the same leadership, shifted her ground, and instructed her delegates to demand of the Charleston Convention the affirmance of the principle of Congressional protection in the Territories, and in the event of its refusal, to withdraw from the Convention. I suppose it was hoped, in 1856, that the Convention would refuse to come up to the platform

of the States [Mr. J. proceeded with the history of the Convention, but the swaying of the crowd, the calls for "Douglas," and the general tumult was so great that the President of the meeting was obliged to

great that the President of the meeting was obliged to appeal to the assembly to rectore quiet | What is to be the result? The very best men of all parties, even liberal minded men who have been opposed to the Democratic party, look upon the destruction and overthrow of the National Democracy with apprehension and alarm; for it is the only political national organization in existence to which the country can look for the preservation of the Union. What, then, if not the object, must be the inevitable effect of persistence in this policy of disturbance? They are bound to know that their course will in all probability lead to the overthrow of the National Democratic party, and thus consummate another long stride in the direc-

and thus consummate another long stride in the direc-tion of the disunion of these States. Many of the lead-ing statemen of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, announce

to you that upon the happening of a certain contin-gency, they intend to advocate disunion; and yet they are pursuing the very course calculated to bring about

are paramage the very course casuated to oring about that contingency. Is there no danger in the signs of the times? Can a great sectional party, either of the North or the South, be inaugurated into power with-out endangering our old ship of State? I am no atarm-ist; but I warn you that there is danger of the separa-tion of these States, of the overthrow of the glory of

tion of these states, of the overtainty of the glory of our institutions, danger that the interests of industry, of capital, and of commerce, shall be overwhelmed in a common ruin. You remember the Compromise measures of 1850, when it was decided that the people of the Territories shall be left perfectly free to regulate and determine their own institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

These measures were acquiesced in, North and South. In 1852, both parties adopted them as the settlement of

the Slavery question. In 1854, this great principle of non-intervention was embodied in the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and voted for almost unanimonaly by the South, and by a very large portion of the Northern Democracy, in both Houses of Congress. In 1856, it

Democracy, in both Houses of Congress. In 1836, it was incorporated into the Cincinnati platform. Now why is it that the platform upon which Buchanan and Breckinridge could stand in 1856, is not good enough for them in 1860? Why is it that Mr. Bu hanan must lend himself to this sectional organization for the pur-

pose of inaugurating a new policy, and thus scattering firebrands and discord throughout the ranks of the Dem-ocratic Party, thus hazarding our success, and making it probable that the candidates of the Republican Party will triumph in this contest? Yet you see the footsteps

of the Administration everywhere, urging that the Breckingidge and Lane ticket be run in all the Free

States as well as the Southern States of the Union, when there is no possible hope that Mr. Breckiuridge

can receive a soli ary electoral vote from one of the Free States. I will not say that Mr. Bachanan designs

to promote the election of the Republican can lidates; but I will say that he has far less sense than I suppose he has if he does not know that the course he is pursu-

ing is calculated to produce this result, and to produce

no other result. Who are the Breckmridge men? It is a notorious fact that through the Free States the sup

port of the Breckinridge ticket is composed exclusively of officeholders under Mr. Buchanan and their sympa

of omechoders under Mr. Buchanan and their sympt-thizers. If Mr. Buchanan would issue a ukase to-morrow, and let it go over the telegraph wires to his officeholders, North and South, that they may have full liberty to vote as they please, and the support of Breek-ingles would drain the down to be a support of Breek-

inridge would dwindle down to less than a corporal's guard. [Applause.] They profess to be exceedingly solicitous that the Republican party shall be defeated. Yet they are making war upon the true National Democracy, and keeping up the content between the Free States and the Southern States.

Every one must see that the only part which Breckin

ridge can perform in this contest, is possibly—I hope it will not be so—to draw just enough Democratic votes from Donglas to give the Free States to Lincoln. But

g subjected to the guillotine for the exerci-

their right of suffrage, and there will be a fire kindled among the masses of the North which will sweep over the whole country, and the very track of Lincoln will

the Convention would refuse to come up to the platform of non-intervention, and that Alabama would thus have an excuse for withdrawing. But the Convention marched boldly up and unanimously and gloriously yoted in favor of the doctrine of non-intervention. But voted in favor of the doctrine of non-intervention. But in 1860, at the Charleston Convention, Alabama succeeded in seducing to her cause a large portion of the Southern States—the Cotton States. They united in that demand; the demand was refused, and they withdrew. [Cries of "Douglas," "dry up," "order," which were repeated at intervals during the speech.] At 2 o'clock the crowd had augmented to many thou-New, who are they who adopted this policy ! They are men who never had, and never professed to have, any devotion to the Democratic party—who never had, and never professed to have, any devotion to the union

ations the Hon. AUGUST BELMONT. The no was acceded to with great unanimity.

FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: I thank you most heartily for the honor you have done me in permitting me to preside over your deliberations on this occasion. It is an occasion, the importance of which cannot be too much impressed on our minds. We have come to remuch impressed on our minds. We have come to respond to the nominations of our national and State Conventions, determined to withhold the thirty-live electoventions, determined to withhold the thirty-live electo-ral votes of the great Empire State from Abraham Lincoln [Loud cheers]—to save this Republic from the power of disunion and anarchy. [Cheers.] We come to gether to insten to the heart-thrilling eloquence of our noble and gallant standard bearer, Stephen A. Donolas (tremendouscheers), and the tried and fear Douglas, [tremendous cheers], and the tried and fear-fearless champion of the Constitution and the people's rights, Herschel V. Johnson, [loud cheers] the pa-triot and statesman. [Cheers.] In order to be with you on this auspicious day, I have had to deny myself the pleasant duty of being present at the celebration in the City of Cleveland in honor of the achievement of a kineman of mine—the gallant Perry. [loud cheers,] who, forty-seven years ago, fought the great battle of Lake Erie, and after a great struggle defeated the enemies of his country. [Loud cheers.] Let us to-day pledge our energies and united wills to fight the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. [Cheers.] I know we have fearful and the Union. [Cheers.] I know we have fearful odds to contend against in our efforts to maintain and preserve our present Union, but the sacredness of the cause must insure victory. [Cheers.] If we, therefore, march boldly onward, we shall throughout the vast extent of the Republic, in November next, inscribe on our banners the words of the galiant Perry, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." [Tremendone cheers.]

THOMAS C. FIELDS, esq., then put in nomination: list of Vice-Presidents, and the nominations were ac-

A list of Fecretaries, nominated by Mr. Hodges was also responded to unanimously.

J. A. McMaster, esq., read a list of common-place

Mr. BELMONT then introduced the Hon. HERSCHEL V. Johnson of Georgia. The crowd cheered and hur-Mr. Johnson said: Fellow-citizens, I most cordially thank you for the enthusiastic greating that has met me on this occasion. I am here from the sunny South, in obedience to an invitation from your Committee, to address you upon the political questions that are involved in the pending canvaes. The vast multitude of freemen that I see before me— [The crowding around the platform, and the attending uproar here became so great that Mr. J. was compelled to pause for about ten minutes, and when he recommenced, it was for a time very difficult to distinguish his words.] The question which has brought us together is one of momentous interest. It is becoming to freemen that we meet and calmly and dispassionately consider what is our daty in Mr. Johnson said: Fellow-citizens, I most cordially calmly and dispassionately consider what is our daty in this momentous crisis. The great Democratic party is passing through an ordeal which wil test its integrity, and its potency to preserve the government in the future, as it has preserved it in the past. We have a happy country. We have a great Union, consecrated future, as it has preserved it in the past. We have a happy country. We have a great Union, consecrated by the prayers of Christian patriots; and you are called upon to decide whether the Constitution shall be preserved in its integrity, and whether this Union, with all its blessings, shall be perpetuated, or whether it shall be torn into fragments by fanaticism and sectionalism. ["No, never."] This great Democratic party is separated by schism; and it is well to inquire whence the necessity of devotion to this great political brotherhood. Was there ever a period in the history of our Republic, when we enjoyed more prosperity, Republic, when we enjoyed more prosperity, when we were crowned with richer blessings? It has been said by the distinguished statesman, the great head and front of the Republican party, that our Gov-

having been a failure, it has been one continued and unbroken sath to greatness and to glory, and at every step something has been achieved in favor of human liberty and human happiness and human civilization. What were we when our national career began! We were but thirteen States, sparsely populated, scattered along the Atlantic coest, impoverished by the seven years war of the Revolution. Now we number thirty-three States, covering all the territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the frozen regions of the North to the perpetually flowering banks of the Gulf of Mexico, and through this territory are scattered 30,000,000 of freemen, in the cojoyment of thrift and prosperity, our territory detted all over with the evidences of a high and rapidly advancing civilization, education, religion, industry, enterprise—everything that contributes to human elevation and happiness, and presenting to the eye from every hill-top, and every valey, at devery smiling plain, evidences of prosperity, and every smiling plain, evidences of prosperity and the every smiling plain, evidences of prosperity. [Applause.] Our Government has been any obstacle to and to the extent that there has been any obstacle to our onward march, it has been occasioned by partial ing the electoral votes of more than two or three Southern States; and it is not certain that he will receive the electoral vote of a single Southern State. The contest is, therefore, narrowed down to an issue between the Republican candidate and the candidate of the National Democratic parcy—Douglas, who has sustained the Constitution in all its provisions throughout the suite course of his public career, who has regarded in legislation both the North and the South. I trust that you will rally around the standard of this great representative m a; and see to it that this great Empire State, the center of the commerce of this vast couppire State, the center of the commerce of this yeast Empire State, the center of the commerce of this yeast continuy, shall not cast her vote for the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. One idea more. It is supposed in the North that the Southern States are about to abandon the doctrine of non-intervention. posed in the North that the Southern States are about to abandon the doctrine of non intervention. I tell you fellow-i izens, that the people of the South will prove themselves true to the doctrine of non-intervention. They are true to the doctrine to-day. It may be that the popular voice of the South cannot be concentrated upon one candidate; but it is to be remembered that the Bell and Everett party are pledged to the principle of non-intervention; and when you come to sum up the aggregate votes of the Southern people that shall be cast either for Dougl-s or for Bell and Everett, you will see a very large majority of the people of the you will see a very large majority of the people of the South giving the strongest evidence that they are de-voted to and intend in good faith to adhere to the docvoted to and intend in good faith to adhere to the docine of non-intervention. That is the great issue of this canvass. That is the great ground of reasonable and just compromise between the North and South. Both sections can stand upon it in harmony, without the sacrifice of principle, and can triumph in every political contest, and preserve our Union for all coming time, carrying down our free and happy institutions to our children's children to our latest posterity.

M. Bry ware then introduced the Universe. Mr. BELMONT then introduced the Hon. STEPHEN A. Douglas. There was a great cheering and waving of hats for several moments; the roar of a small fieldpiece added to the confusion; the crowd swayed to and fro, and, finally, Mr. Douglas mounted on a chair, which was the occasion for renewed cheers and shouts till at last order was partially restored, and Mr. DOUGLAS proceeded. UGLAS said: Fellow-citizens of New York,

Mr. Douglas said: Fellow-citizens of New York, I appear before you to-day for the purpose of making an earnest appeal in behalf of this glorious Union. [Cheers.] There can be no disunionist and there can be no enemy to this Union in the Empire City of America. [Cheers.] New-York is not Northern, nor is it Southern, nor is it Western, nor Eastern, but she is continental and metropolitan. New-York is the great come eropi center of the great monetary heart of the American continent; and as such every New-Yorker eught to sympathize with every State, every Territory, and every creature in the Union. Then, I ask your attention as to the mode in which this glorious Union is to be maintained and perpetuated forever to our posterity. There is but one mode in which this can be done. Stop that music [a band was approaching], although they are playing the music of the Union; yet we will utter Union sentiments first, and have the music afterward. I was remarking that there is but one mode in which I was remarking that there is but one mode in which this glerious Confederacy can be permanently pre-served; that mode is by maintaining inviolate every provision of the Constitution, as our fathers made it. The Union, under the Constitution, and in conformity provision of the Constitution, as our fathers made it. The Union, under the Constitution, and in conformity with its guaranties, is the greatest blessing ever transmitted to a free people. [Another band coming—"More coming from the boat."] I am told they are still coming. [Cheers.] I had been told that Jones's W od was large enough to holds! New York (cheers], but I find that Connecicut and New-Jersey are here also. ["And Staten Island too; three cheers for her."] But, I was remarking that it is the first duty of every American citizen to perform all his obligations under the Constitution. I care not whether you like or dislike all its provisions. Yes every American born citizen rests under a hereditary obligation to fulfill all its obligations. Every naturalized or adopted citizen has taken an oath of fide lity to the Constitution. Hence, he who is not willing to carry out in good faith every law, every word every letter of the Constitution, is a traitor in his heart to his country. Then I tell the abolitionists and I tell every honest man to carry into effect that law of the Constitution providing for the rendering of fugitives—slaves just as much as any and every other law. But a gentleman in the crowd asked me, "what about secession." I tell you that when you have performed all your duties to the Constitution; when you carry into effect every provision this instrument contains, there is no excuse, no pretext whatever for secarry into effect every provision this iostrument con-tains, there is no excuse, no pretext whatever for se-cession. [Cheers. "Go it good boy.] But I am pre-pered to return a more definite and specific answer to the inquiry. When I landed at Norfolk, Va., a few days inquiry. When I landed at Norfolk, Va., a few day ago, the head of the Breckinridge electoral ticket pro sgo, the head of the Brecamings electric the test pro-pounded to me the question whether the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States would be justifiable cause for breaking up this Union. I snswered him there, as I will answer everywhere in the American people, according to the prothe Constitution, is no pretext for breaking up this Union. [Cheers.] I look upon the election of Abra-ham Lincoln as a great national calamity. I know him well. I have had reason to know him, and he has rill better reason to remember me. [Laughter.]
I have no words of unkindness to utter concerning
him, but I do believe that he holds political opinions
which, if carried out, would be subversive of all the
principles of the American Constitution. [Applause.]
And if it be true, as his advocates claim, that he is And it it be true, as his advocate claim, that he honest in his convictions, the sincerity in a fatal and destructive revolutionary policy makes his election the nore dangerous to this country. Hence I am prepared to act with those who are loyal to the Constituti n and the Union and the enforcement of the laws, against the Abolition or Republican party, which I believe to b anomion or keptonican party, which I believe to be the enemy of this Government. [Applause.] I was also asked at Nerfolk, Va., and other places, whether, in the event that any of the Southern States should se-cede from this Union when Lincoln was eletted, I would go for the enforcement of the laws of the United States. I tell you as I told them, that whoever is President is bound by his early to search. would go for the enforcement of the laws of the United States. I tell you as I told them, that whoever is President is bound by his oath to carry the laws into faithful execution. (Applause.) I also tell you that it is the duty of every law-abiding man—I care not what may be his politics—to aid and assist in the exe-cution of the laws. Hence, if Lincoln shall be elected—which the Lord in his mercy forbid—[great lengther]—he must be insuggrated according to the lenghter — he must be inaugurated according to the Constitution and laws of his country [a voice, "That's so']; and I, as his firmest and sternest, and most irreconcilable opponent, will sustain him in the exercise of every constitutional function. But if, after that shall be done, he shall attempt to subvert the Constitutional function. tution, or violate its provisions, or make war on the rights and interests of any section of this Confederacy. will aid, to the full extent of my power, according to the Constitution and laws, in hanging him higher than Virginia hung John Brown. [Great laughter and applanes—a voice, "Go it, Dug"—renewed laughter.] We live under a Government of laws. Our rights, our liberties, our property, our lives, are dependent upon the laws of the land for protection. I have children whom I love as tenderly as any man on earth loves his offspring, and yet I have no wish to see them survive the Union of these States. [Applause.] When we shall perform all our duties according to law, and according to the Constitution, then we have a right to demand that every other man shall obey the same laws and that every other man shall obey the same laws and the same constitution. I had supposed that there was no loyal chizen, no friend of his coun-try who could find fault with these sentiments. Du-I discover in the same that there was no loyal chizen, no friend of his country who could find fault with these sentiments. But I discover in the newspapers of to-day a protest against my Norfolk speech, signed by Mr. Keitt of S. C. and tifly other disunionies, declaring that those sentiments must be repudiated, and calling upon the American people to repudiate these sentiments. [Voices, "Never!" "never!"] I mean no disrespect to these sentiments that have a sentiment who signed that rester had been controlled. "Never!" "never!"] I mean no disrespect to those gertlemen who signed that protest, but I have as much right to protest against their treason as they have against my loyalty and devotion to the constitution. [Applause.] They assert in the protest that I treat this Union as a perpetual bond to be acquiesced in and oboyed in ail future times by the weaker section toward the stronger. They misapprehended my posi-tion. My position is this. This Union is a perpetual bond den ancing and requiring implicit obedience to the Con-stitution and the laws by every good citizen [applause], not by the weaker section toward the stronger, but obedience from every honest man to the government under which he was horn, and which he have every obediet ce from every honest man to the government under which he was born, and which he has sworn to support. [Applause. A voice, "Bravo!"] But they assert in to is protest their right to secode from this Government. I tell you—as Gen. Jackson told the nullifiers in 1832—that secession is but another name for revolution. [Applause.] I hold that every people on earth have the natural and inalienable right of revo-lution against their government whenever the govern-ment become destructive of the sude and navonesses.

ment becomes destructive of the ends and purpose for which it was established. [Applause. It was on that principle that our revolutionary father

in the American colonies seceded from the British en

pire. But when Washington and Jefferson and Han-cock and Adams receded from the British Government, they boldly and fewlessly avowed that it was revolu-

tion, and they gallantly looked the halter in the face and exposed the meetives to the penalties of treaton if they did not server a minest behind the plea of peascable secession. When he signed the Declaration of independence some man said to him that he would escape the gallows became there were so many Charles Carolis that the king's sheriff would not tind him. The gallant old patriot walked right back to the deek, and behind his name wrote these words, "of Caroliton."

["Three cheers in memory of Charles Caroli of Carolitop," and "three cheers for Douglas."] If these gentlemen who have combined together to break up this Government are determined to carry their treasonable projects into effect, let them together to break up this Government are determined to carry their treasonable projects into effect, let them take the responsibilities of their conduct. I tell you, revolution is never justifiable until the evils of submitting to the laws are greater than the horrors of civil war and disunion. I appeal to you to-day whether there are any such evils affilting this country? What country on the face of this globe was ever more prosperous, more happy, more bountifully blessed by Divine Providence, than these United States? What can you think of him who would be willing, without a cause, merely because the people have elected a Presiyou think of him who would be willing, without a cause, merely because the people have elected a President a cording to the Constitution, to precipitate this glorious land into revolution? ["Hang him! Hang him!"] These Disunionists, who protest against my Norfok speech, who have such a horror of the gallows, in the event that they attempt to carry out their purposes, talk in their protest about my making war on sovereign States. I desire them to understand that sovereign States never commit treason. It dividuals may do it, but States never. It treason. Individuals may do it, but States never. It is a principle in this Government that the be enforced against the individual who violates them.
We are not living still under the old articles of confederation. That old system was abandoned in 1787, merely because it proved impracticable. The grand defect in the old system of government was that the Federal Government had no power to execute its own laws, and hence they abolished that government for the Con-stitution under which we live, conferring upon the etitution under which we live, conferring upon the Federal Government all power necessary to carry its own de rees into effect, according to the Constitution. Are Southern men prepared to acknowledge the doctrine that States may relieve their citizens from their obligations to obey the Constitution? How was it in Vermont, in Wisconsin, in Massachusette, not long ago, when the Abolitionis sattempted to resist by mob violence the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law? Did not the President of the United States send troops to Boston? Would it not be the duty of the President elect, or any other who may be elected, in case the Fugitive Slave Law is resisted, to employ the whole power of the army, navy, and militia, if the whole power of the army, navy, and militia, if necessary, to carry it into effect against mob violence? [Aprlause.] And are the Seuthern men prepared to admit that Vermont can pass a law called a Personal Liberty bill, releasing the consciences of honest men rom their Constitutional obligations? No, Sir. Whenever these Abolitionist States set up their uncon-Whenever these Abolitionist States set up their unconstitutional laws as an excuse for resisting the Federal an hority, we will hang them higher than Haman. [Applause, and a voice, "We'll hang every G—d—d—d Black Republican in the country.] When the State of South Carolina in 1832 attempted to resist the laws of the United States for collecting the public revenue, Old Hickory told them they must and they should obey. [Applause.] I wish to God we had an Old Hickery in our life. ["We have in the person of Stephen A. Douglas." Oh God!"] Hang Northern and Southern traitors on the same gallows. [Three cheers for Young on the same gallows. [Three cheers for Young Hickory. Three cheers for the next President, Sephen A. Dougles.] Now gentlemen, now, gentlemen, you can't fail to perceive that this Union is in danger from the very causes to which I have referred. Dismion party in the land. ["That's so."] They have resolved, whenever they can obtain a plansible preresolved, whenever they can obtain a plausible preThey have determined to make the election
of a Black Republican President the pretext, and
hence the real Disunionists desire the election of
Lincoln, so they can accomplish their objects.
of disunion. ["They never shall." Great confusion,
drowning the next sentence]. If you will keep silent,
instead of coming here to obey the order of your
master. ["Not my master!" "He ain't from
S. C.!" "Put him out!"] I have known the Federal office holders to send their tools into crowds before
to interrupt me. ["Put him out!"] Let him alone. eral office holders to send their tools into crowds before to interrupt me. ["Put him out"] Let him alone. ["Put him out"] Let him alone. ["All right!"] Yells]. Let him alone, he will find out what I think before he gets through. But I want to tell him that no gentleman ever gets into a crowd to break up a meeting. [Cheers. "He can't break this up."] I have been a Democrat for thirty-one years. ["Shut up, you d—d nigger-stealing thief, shut up!"] Now, my fellow-citizens, I was about to say to you, there is a scheme to break up this glorious Union. The pretext for doing so is the election of Abraham Lincoln, and so those genuine disunionists desire his election. I don't charge all the Breckindesire his election. I don't charge all the Breckin-ridge men in the United States with being disunionists; I den't charge Mr. Breckinridge himself with being I den't charge Mr. Breckinridge himself with being a disunionist; but I do express my firm conviction that there is not a disunionist in America who is not a Breckinridge man. [Applause.] And now permit me to inquire of you and of them, when tray put these questions to me, whether the election of Lancoln would be good cause of disunion, will they propound the same question to their candidate? My answer to these questions in Norfolk, Va., were published through the country, and Mr. Breckinridge aspecial attention called to them, some six or eight days before his Lexington speech. In that speech he answered the charge that he was in favor of pardoning John Brown [cheers and laughter]; he answered the charge that he was in favor of the charge that he was in favor of pardoning John Brown [cheers and laughter]; he answered the charge that he was in favor laughter]; he answered the charge that he was in favor of self-government in the Territories; he professed great attachment to the Constitution and to the Union. But I have not yet been able to learn that he answered the question whether or not he would enforce the laws against attempts to break up the Union. It is not satattempts to break up the Union. It is not sat-y to me that a man says he is in favor of the I have heard Barnwell Rhett make the same declaration. I have heard William L. Yancey a ow his devotion to the Union. I have heard all the leaders of the Disunion party make the same professions, but they all admit that, while they are in favor of the Union, yet there is a contingency on which they would dissolve it. Now, I desire to know of Maior Reckingles whether the contingency of of Major Breckinridge whether the contingency stated by his friends in Virginia, in their inquiries to me, is the one on which he would dissolve this Union? I have a right to an answer to that question. And here I will answer the question of that gentleman in the crowd who got so angry a few minutes ago be-cause I would not comply with his request He asked whether I was in favor of a Union tick-t in this State— [A Voice—I hope you are]—or a fusion ticket, whichever he pleases. I will tell him. I am in favor of a cordial union of every Union man, every constitutional man, and every man who is in favor of preserving the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws in every and all contingencies. [Loud cheers.] Now, if Major Breckinridge is in favor of profession the laws against I impropriate Saccessingta. cheers.] Now, if Major Breckinridge is in favor of enforcing the laws against Disunionists, Secessionists, Abolitionists, and all other classes of men, in the event of the result of the election not suiting him, then I am with him. [Loud cheers.] But I tell you I am utterly opposed to any union, or any fasion [with any man or any party who will not enforce the laws, maintain the Constitution, and preserve the Union in all contingencies. [Loud cheers.] Now if my excitable friend in the crowd [laughter] wants to know whether his man Breckinridge is inside of the church, let him get an answer from Mr. Breckinridge to the Norfolk questions. When they are answered, pledging himself to enforce the laws in the contingencies named in the Norfolk interrogatories to me, it will be time enough to talk about him and me fasing or coales ing. [Loud cheers.] Believing that the Union is ales ing. [Loud cheers.] Believing that the Union is in danger, I will make any personal sacrifice to preserve it. [Cheers.] If the withdrawal of my name would tend to defeat Mr. Lincoln, I would this mowould tend to deleast mr. Lancoin, I would talk mo-ment withdraw it [prolonged and enthusiastic cheers, and a voice, "You shan't do it—never"]; and more especially if the withdrawal of my name would insur-the election of a man pledged to the Constitution and the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. [Loud cheers, and a voice, "There is no man's name can do it but your own"—laughter and cheers.] That is a very sensible remark of yours. [Renewed laughter and cheers.] Now, my friends, how is this glorious Union to be maintained? I believe that the only political or-

ganization now in existence, sufficiently national in its character, and composed of sufficient numbers to command the country is the Democratic organization. [Cheers] Hence, I am in favor of maintaining that companies in the command the country is the Democratic organization. that organization for the good it would render this country. [A Voice—"So are we, also"] The Democratic party is a great historical party. Its prond achievements will be found recorded in every page of American history. Every great reform introduced into our civil history is mainly owing to the Democratic party. [Cheers.] Every extension of our territory has been a Democratic measure. All those great commercial enterprises for which the United States have become so renowned are Democratic triumphs. But still I adhere to that old Democratic party, within whose bosom I was born, more for its capacity to do good in the future, than for those achievements of the past. [Polonged cheers.] A Voice—The question of Union or Disunion is now he issue. [The remainder of the questioner's remarks was not heard].

Mr. Douglas My over-zealous friend a Bell and

Everett man on theleft—says that the question of Union or Disunion is now at issue. I fear that such is the case. I believe that this Union can be maintained only case. I believe that this Union can be managed only by putting down all sectional parties. [Loud cheers.] It is not enough that you shall put down Northern than the parties of the content of the conten Abolitionism unless you crush out and bury in the same grave Southern disunion. Loud cheers. The great political issue now involved is that of intervention or non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Ter-ritories. The Northern interventionists demand that non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Per-ritories. The Northern interventionists demand that Congress shall prohibit Slavery wherever the people want it. The Southern interventionists demand that Congress shall pass laws to maintain and pretect

Slavery wherever the people do not want it. Thus we find both of them in favor of Congressional intervention—one in favor of the South, and the other in favor of the North—the one for Slavery, and the other against it. They agree in principle—they diffuse only in the application of the principle. My friends, I will not detain you many minutes longer ["Go on; we will hear you a month."] You have listened to an eloquent, able, and patriotic speech from Georgia's gallant and favorite son. [Cheers.] You have seen this day that Northern men and Southern men can avow their principles in the same terms in every part of this glorious coun ry. Democratic principles of the same terms in every part of this glorious coun ry. Georgia's gallant and favorite son. [Cheers.] You have seen this day that Northern men and Southern men can avow their principles in the same terms in every part of this glorious coun ry. Democratic principles are the same in Georgia as in your own State; the same in Virginia as in Hinois, and whenever he time comes that I cannot visit the land of my father and the grave of my grandfather, and carry my political principles with me, I shall begin to think there is something wrong in my creed. I saw it stated in the papers of this city, on the authority of an intelligent correspondent, a few weeks ago, that Mr. Lincoln told him he was anxious to visit the grave of his father, in Kentucky, and the grave of his grandfather, in the valley of Virginia, and there explain his political principles; but he was afraid of personal violence if he did so. [Laughter.] I have very recently visited the grave of my father, in a Pree State, and showed the same opinions. [Cheers, and arise of "Good boy."] And I have done more; I have made a good sound Democratic speech in the old Tenth Legion of Virginia, right close by the grave of Abraham Lincoln's grandfather. [Great laughter; a voice, "I hope you will make it over his own grave."] My friend, there is no patriotic duty on earth more grateful to my feelings than to make one over Mr. Lincoln's political grave. [Loud cheering.] I don't make this remark out of any unkindness to him, but I believe that the good of his own sountry requires his defeat. I believe the party of which he has become the chosen leader holds doctrines myers of our Constitution. He was the original author of the "irrepressible conflict;" he avowed that doctrine in his canvass of Illinois with me, four menths before has become the chosen leader holds doctrines myers of our Constitution, and the maintenance of the Union, the inhis canvass of Illinois with me, four menths before has become the chosen leader holds doctrines myers of our Constitution, no compromise, with the friends of any onadidate who won't firs the strength to occupy more of your time if I desired. I shall bring my remarks to a conclusion, from the con-I shall bring my remarks to a conclusion, from the conviction that the grea, patriotic cause in which we are engaged will be better subserved by those fresh, gallant young champions of Democracy than by myself. [Mr. Donglas stopped and got down from his chair amid great cheering and shouting. He seen got up sgain, and as soon as the confusion had a little subsided, he said: I have just discovered on the stand a gallant Old-Line Whig, a man who never had any more sympathy with the Democracy than I had with his party. [Cheers] A man with whom I took great pleasure in acting on a memorable occasion when our country was in danger; when Northern Abolitionism and Southern dismoion combined to plunge this country in Southern dispute combined to plunge this country in revolution in 1850, the gallant and patriotic Clay came forward, and led the Union Whigs and the Union forward, and led the Union Whigs and the Union Democrats to victory in favor of the great principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Ferritories. Gov. Morehead of Kentucky was one of those gallant old Whigs [cheers], and is as much a Whig to day as he was then. He loves the country now as he did then; and if you don't believe it, just call on him, and let him speak for himself. [Loud cheers and cries.] cheers and cries. Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, of Ke tucky then made his

appearance, and was greeted with loud cheers. He said he came to listen, not to speak; he came, as had been remarked, as an Old Line Whig. He was for been remarked, as an Old-Line Whig. He was for this Union. He was for its maintenance. He knew his heart was loyal to the Union, and the great heart of the State of Kentucky was loyal to it. They were so situated that they could not separate from the Union— they were where the waters that flowed from the North and the waters flowed from the South mingled in one great river to float their commerce. He desired to say that he honored the distinguished speaker who preceded him for the position he had taken. He had seen preceded him for the position he had taken. He had seen him stand by the side of that leader whom he had been proud to follow—Henry Clay—in support of the Union

and the laws.

He was followed by a short speech from Mr. Con-DINGTON, after which the President put the question adjournment, which was carried, and the crowd

At two other stands, out of sight of the main crowd. there were a few short speeches. Among the speakers were Mr. Floyd, Col. Vosburg, Judge Pinney, Dr. Bradford, Andre Froment, and Mr. Cohen of South Carclina. The getting home was full of the incidents characteristic of a rather Hibernian and highly-elated crowd. It was all over at 5:30 o. m.

FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR. The steamship North Star, Captain Jones, from Aspinwall Sept. 4, arrived at this port Wednesday morning. She brings California dates to the 21st uit.

Overland Mail has anticipated her arrival.

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	Howland & Aspinwall. 9,347 W. Seligman & Co. 40,000 Eppinger & Co. 40,000 J. Straass, Bros. & Co. 33,000 Order. 13,000 R. Mwder & O. Adams. 11,00 J. Heller & Bros. 34,500 Kirby, Byrne & Co. 4,60: R. Patrick. 30,000	Wm. Hoge
	Eugene Kelly & Co 40,000	

The North Star brings Panama dates to Sept. 1. They contain not a word of news, except the arrest in Panama of Mr. Blum, an American citizen residing at Buenaventura, for refusing to meet a note given some time since to the Custom-House authorities of Buensventura for duties. Fifty of the foreign residents of Panama had solicited the prompt interference of the United States Consul, who was already investigating the subject, and promised that strict justice should be rendered to Mr. Blum.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sept. 4, 1860. Since my last letter, by the mail of the 24th ult.

there have been no arrivals here from Central or South America, nor have we received any news of importance from the interior of the Republic relative to the progress of the revolution which Mosquera and Nieto are carrying on against the Government of Ospina. Here everything remains quiet, though our Intendente is actively engaged in aiding the Constitutional cause, both by raising troops and fitting out vessels. A few days ago he dispatched a small schooner (which he called the Salamander) to join the Clio off Buenaventura, and he is having the steamer Laura Francis repaired at Aspinwall. There are here now about two hundred soldiers, and the press-gang daily add to the number; the drum and fife are heard all day n the street, and the troops are frequently marched hrough town for the purpose, I presume, of striking terror into the hearts of rebellious Mosqueristas.

But to fit out ships of war and organize an army requires money, and our Intendente, representing & Government not celebrated for its monetary resourced nor its credit, would have been rather hard pushed to find the sinews of war, if he had not the railroad to fall back upon. It is understood that by order of the Central Government he has received \$10,000 on account of the per centage due by the Company to the State, and with this sum, small as it is, he will be able o go ahead for some time. This is not, however, our the go ahead for some time. This is not, however, the line and the resource; having in his possession the notes due by merchants for duties to the custom-house at Buenaventura, he last week arrested a Mr. A. R. Blum, an American citizen, for a note of \$137 due in May last, and which the said Blum refused to due in May last, and which the said Blum refused to pay here, as he had deposited the money in Buenaven-tura, and had also given two solvent indorsers to his note, beside which his store and merchaudise were liable to be levied on by the de facto government for the

amount.

The day after Blum's arrest, a meeting of American and other foreign residents was hastily called, and in a few minutes a respectful address was gotten up to the Cousul, A. B. Corwine, esq., calling upon him to take such steps as were necessary to procure his release, especially as it was known that Blum had refused payment, by the Consul's advice. This was an Narraday especially as it was known that Bunn and refused payment by the Consul's advice. This was on Saturday, the 1st, the arrest having taken place the previous day at 2 o'clock. All day Sunday, Blum remained in confinement until almost 7 o'clock in the evening, when a compromise was effected, by which Blum agreed to